California GARDEN

Forty-first Year SUMMER 1950 Volume 41, No. 2

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California Garden

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Floral Association Building,
Balboa Park, San Diego, California

Note: The Tuesday evening meetings of the Floral Association will be omitted in July and August because of the summer musical activities in Balboa Park.

JUNE

OPEN HOUSE
Sunday, June 4 - 1 to 5 p.m.
Pictures in Flowers
Florist and amateur arrangements in charge of Miss Alice Rainford and Mrs. Lester Wright.
FLORAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING
Tuesday, June 20 - 6 and 8 p.m.
Box Supper—desert and coffee furnished by the Social Committee.
Lecture: "Green Things Growing" by Alice M. Clark.

JULY

OPEN HOUSE
Sunday, July 2 - 1 to 5 p.m.
Fuchsias and Tuberous Begonias.
Professional and Amateur Exhibit.
FLORAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS
Tuesday, July 12 - 8 p.m. (omitted)

AUGUST

OPEN HOUSE
Sunday, August 6 - 1 to 5 p. m.
Midsummer Flowers Display by members.
FLORAL ASSOCIATION MEETING
Tuesday, August 15 - 8 p.m. (omitted)

Mrs. Amy Strong, a charter and sustaining member of the San Diego Floral Association, passed away in this city on March 9. She was a frequent hostess to the Association in her garden in San Diego. The visit to her estate at Mt. Woodson, which she so beautifully developed with native and rare shrubs and trees, was a yearly event long enjoyed by our members.

She has left a unique stamp on the community. Her loyalty and interest in our Association, which she helped to found, have been a real force in our development. We are grateful for her long years of service.

"Heaven On Earth Talk"

On February 23, 1950, our President, Mrs. Clinton Abbott, and Mr. Alfred Hottes, noted author of garden books, met in the Heaven on Earth Club to talk about the San Diego Floral Association, over Radio Station KFSD.

They recalled delightful stories about three of our founders, Kate Sessions, Alfred Robinson and Mary A. Greer. They told how, since its founding in 1907, the association had furthered horticultural interest by holding flower shows; by cooperating with two expositions; by instigating the preservation of Torrey Pines Park and the El Monte Oaks, and by framing the first law protecting yuccas, a procedure leading to legislation that now preserves all other wild flowers.

They explained that their organization holds a regular monthly meeting, a Sunday open house each month and issues a quarterly magazine, California Garden, now in its forty-first year.

They expressed hopes that the community would interest itself in plans for a large Flower Festival in Balboa Park in April, 1951.

Chrysanthemum Festival

Are you taking good care of your chrysanthemums for the Fall Festival in the Balboa Park Pavilion in October? Pinch them back until July, feed, spray and water heavily. Mrs. Lester Wright, the Show Chairman, wants MASSES OF BLOOMS!

Trees In Bloom

Make a pilgrimage to Kate Sessions' Tipuana tree, on the righthand side of the road just west of Rose Canyon Junction in Pacific Beach. This tree, which Miss Sessions introduced, is aglow with golden flowers in June.

Don't fail to drive down Brighton Street in Ocean Beach in August to see the pink oleander trees in the parking strips. Pretty as peach blossoms, they suggest a solution for limited space in other communities.

Del Mar Fair

Local dealers have gone all out with the finest horticultural exhibits of every kind, from cut flowers to landscaped gardens, in the Del Mar Fair, June 30 to July 9.

Garden enthusiasts will attend often to make the most of this opportunity.

Subscribers will please notify Postmaster, and California Garden of any change of address.

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California Garden

Forty-first Year | Summer 1950 | Volume 41, No. 2

Chauncey I. Jerabek, a favorite in our horticultural circles for years, got his training in the Middle West before he visited relatives here. Luckily for us, he met Kate Sessions who recommended him to Mr. Scripps at Miramar. Balboa Park has claimed him for 33 years. There he has developed the Nursery Department with such rare shrubs and trees that garden-minded folk flock to attend his "walk talks." "Jerry," as we know him, has Miss Sessions' graphic ability to awaken plant interest.

Acacias in San Diego

C. I. Jerabek

One of San Diego's most outstanding trees belongs to the Leguminosae, or bean family. Some thirty years ago these trees were a common sight in all sections of the city, but alas! today, where are they?

Although there are about 450 species of acacia in the world, about 300 varieties are native to Australia, with the other 150 scattered in Asia, Africa and America. One, *A. greggi,* is indigenous to San Diego County.

Some of the acacias have bipinnate leaves, commonly called fern-type. The majority do not have true leaves except in their juvenile period. After that, the leaves are reduced to leaf-like petioles or phyllodia. These resemble simple leaves, and are so-called by most people.

Acacia baileyana leads all the other varieties in the number planted. It is one of the most graceful trees, with fern-like foliage of silvery hue. Its myriads of golden globular blossoms in the springtime are a sight never to be forgotten. There are two other varieties of *A. baileyana* sometimes planted. One, with greenish foliage, is called *var. discolor,* and the other, which has a purplish tinge to the new foliage, is known as *var. purpurea.* A small tree of the latter is in the Balboa Park Nursery grounds.

To me, a long-remembered sight in our Panama-California International Exposition, was the numerous plantings of *Acacia baileyana.* Near the famous lily pool, trees were growing in groups against the buildings, casting their reflections into the water. There were other groups and outstanding, specimens in many parts of the park, especially along the paths leading up from Seventh and Fir to Juniper, plantings near Seventh and Palm Streets, others near the western approach to Cabrillo Bridge and a good number on the northern slope of the Golden Hill section of the park.

A. decurrens (Green Wattle) is an upright tree, with angled branchlets covered with feathery green foliage (the leaves are sensitive and close up when cut). This is a beautiful tree when young, but as it matures, the smaller branchlets die back, giving it an unsightly appearance.

A. decurrens, var dealbata (Silver Wattle) is generally a symmetrical, spreading tree, growing to 30 feet. When covered with its silvery finely-cut foliage and masses of small globular golden-yellow flowers, which adorn the tree in the spring, it surely is a gorgeous sight. These are excellent and most suitable trees for large estates and for public parks where there is ample room to show their full beauty.

A. decurrens, var. mollis is commonly called Black Wattle. It also is a spreading tree but the foliage is a dull green and the pinnatifid leaves are more compact than the type. The flowers are pale yellow. In the small city park at the corner of Randolph and West Washington streets are two trees of this variety.

A. pruinosa, grows to 25 feet in height, with large fern-like foliage, which, when young, has a bronzy tinge. Its greatest blooming period comes in the Spring, but flowers can be seen on it throughout the year. Trees of this variety can be found on the western slopes of Presidio Park, overlooking the golf-grounds. A lone tree is in the Balboa Park Nursery.

A. podalyriaefolia, is known as Pearl Acacia because of its satiny foliage. It is generally a weak-growing tree which rarely exceeds 18 feet in height. It can be trimmed to make a good looking shrub, which is well worth the effort as it starts to bloom in November and continues into February. Its immense clusters of canary-yellow flowers are very showy. When planted in groups it is most spectacular. Eleven shrubby trees grow

A magnifying glass will help you to appreciate the differences in these acacias, drawn for us by Sally Bancroft, an artist, with an enthusiasm for plants.



1 *A. longifolia*
2 *A. pruinosa*
3 *A. decurrens, var. dealbata*
4 *A. pycnantha*
5 *A. podalyriaefolia*
6 *A. pravissima*
7 *A. baileyana*
8 *A. verticillata*
9 *A. cultriformis*
10 *A. melanoxylon*
11 *A. linifolia, var. prominens*
12 *A. pendula*
13 *A. decurrens, var. mollis*

on the hillside east of the Park Nursery.

A. cultriformis (Knife Acacia) is an interesting shrubby variety with blue-gray, plow-shaped phyllodia. Usually it sends out several trunks, sometimes giving it a fan shape. It has an abundance of golden flowers in season. This is another variety which predominated in the landscape during the 1915 Fair, but, as they have died off, they have not been replaced. (Most acacias are short lived, and should be renewed every twenty-years.)

A. pravissima (Screwpod), a small growing tree, is much branched and twiggy, with small knife-shaped green phyllodia. In its blooming season, the weight of the many flowers bends the branches to the ground, sometimes even breaking them. There is a specimen growing in the Balboa Park Nursery grounds.

A. linifolia var. prominens is very attractive and one of the fastest growing varieties. The leaves are small, dull green, ovalish in shape. The flowers come in abundance during January through March. The late Miss K. O. Sessions pronounced it one of the best of this genus. A very good specimen is near the office of the Balboa Park Nursery. During the past year I have grown over a hundred good plants of this variety in gallon cans, and I hope the Park Department will find a place for every one of them.

A. pendula (Weeping Myall), has the habit of a weeping willow. The branches often droop ten feet or more, brushing the ground clean as they swing back and forth with the wind. This tree has grayish colored phyllodia. Usually the flowers are not in sufficient numbers to attract the eye, but its beautiful habit of growth makes up for its lack of bloom. There are a number of specimens about the city but the finest one I know is along the main drive through Presidio Park, almost opposite the Serra Museum.

During the 1915 Exposition and the years immediately following, *A. melanoxylon* (Blackwood Acacia) came into the limelight. Rows of this variety were planted along the Prado of Balboa Park, from Sixth Street to Park Boulevard. These trees were kept trimmed to resemble old-fashioned chocolate drops. They were also used extensively about the city as street trees. In their first years of growth they were things of beauty but

now they are the most neglected and unwanted trees in San Diego. In our shallow soils, their extensive root systems break sidewalks and curbs. These trees, now half dead, are certainly no attraction for the tourists, but if you take this same variety and plant it in good soil, with ample room to grow, it really makes a magnificent specimen.

A. longifolia, considered one of the commonest, is also one of the best for certain localities. It will grow upright when trained, but its natural spreading, sprawling habit is excellent for canyon, hillside and beach properties. No doubt thousands will be used in the new Mission Bay development to bind the loose soil and to keep it from blowing away. In the last year this variety has been planted on the steep banks along the Cabrillo Freeway. Older trees are growing in many places about Balboa Park. The trees have bright green phyllodia and are almost smothered with inch-long spikes of golden flowers in winter and spring.

A. pycnantha (Golden Wattle) is a very rapid grower. Seedlings sometimes bloom the second year. The foliage, flowers and trees are a thing of beauty the first few years, but as they mature in growth they become unsightly. It was from the extensive plantings of acacias in the southeast section of Balboa Park that the Golden Hill district of the city derived its name.

Many other varieties could be mentioned but I will describe just one more. This is *A. verticillata,* commonly called Whorl-leaved. It is usually a small tree or shrub with very numerous phyllodia which are needle-shaped, resembling a conifer. Many people seeing it without its flowers, pass it by as such, but once they see it in bloom, with its myriad spikes of straw-colored flowers, they marvel at its beauty. It is an outstanding variety for dry places. I can show you established trees that grow year after year and are full of bloom in season, without a drop of irrigation water during the summer. This variety also makes a good hedge when properly trimmed.

Well, folks, I hear we are to have another Exposition in 1953. Wouldn't it be nice, (to quote Miss Sessions) to plant more and more and more acacias about the city, to give the tourists a treat, instead of having so many commercial exhibits that can generally be seen at any fair, anyplace?

The fifth generation of a family steeped in horticultural know-how, Esther Crawford is a landscape designer who comes to us with the fresh enthusiasm of an easterner for natives and exotics that grow only in California, coupled with the practical experience of a grower's nursery in this county. She hits the target with:

Sunspots

ESTHER CRAWFORD

If you have a spot in your garden where the combination of sun and a light colored reflective surface creates a heat problem, close attention to the best possible conditions below ground, coupled with careful plant selection, will solve it.

Most homes have a cement foundation which is bound to leach some lime into the surrounding soil. It saves effort to accept that situation and choose plants to fit it. The alkaline-tolerant plants we shall mention look thrifty against a sunny foundation wall, where appearance is supremely important.

Before selecting plants, consider DRAINAGE, especially where alkaline leaching occurs and salts may accumulate. To establish DRAINAGE, take off the good soil and then remove as much of the hardpan as possible. Crack up what remains, even if it takes a jackhammer. Overlay the hardpan with 2 inches of half and half pea gravel and either leafmold, peat or sawdust. Replace top soil. In digging a plant hole do not penetrate hardpan unless you can go all the way through as you establish a well.

With DRAINAGE assured, we can continue the subject of sunheat. One way to overcome sun intensity is by planting a tree south of the area, to provide thrown shade. If you have room DO plant a deciduous tree. You'll need that sun in winter, and it is handy to have clean-up time confined to one season. An evergreen calls for year around work. Evergreen means only that the tree has no leafless period, not that the same leaves live forever. Some deciduous trees are also dirty. We will include only one, as we feel that gardeners prefer to use other tools than the rake and the broom.

Our lists are suggestive rather than restrictive. If the reader is new to the area, our best advice is to "Start Slowly". Plants may perform differently here than elsewhere, including in the state, the county and the next block.

Any list of deciduous trees would be incomplete without *Liquidambar styraciflua,* which colors reliably without frost and grows slowly so as not to overwhelm the small house owner. Stands drought or heavy soil. Fallen leaves make an artistic carpet. *Fraxinus velutina* var. Modesto remains small. The Modesto ash is also outstanding as a street tree and reliably deciduous. *Populus simoni* is a dwarf Lombardy poplar, if you can call 35

(Continued on next page)

SUNSPOTS

(Continued from page 5)

feet, dwarf. By contrast, *Melia azederach* will provide a parasol of shade, most welcome in warm sections, but it is messy with flowers, briefly, and berries, more or less all winter.

Perhaps the most striking tree and lovely enough to compensate for some limitations, is *Platanus racemosa,* the California sycamore. If permitted its natural growth, including the development of more than one trunk, it flashes birch-white bark against a winter sky and provides tropical-looking shade in summer. Add yellow fall foliage and quaint maroon flowers (try them as cut flowers). Who cares about seed-balls, or even blight! To have had this tree is enough and with sensible care it will probably outlive us all. For new home owners, an additional advantage is a recorded growth rate, at Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden, of 20 feet in five years from seed.

Southwest corner winds, complicated by wind-bounce from nearby buildings often plague you if your lot is open to the west. To let the wind through, while minimizing its force, we like a large shrub here. Stake it low when planting, to keep it firm in the hole. Don't worry if the windward branches succumb. Once established, the dead wood can be pruned out, leaving the start of an interesting wind-gnarled plant, especially attractive with very modern or very old architecture. *Melaleuca armillaris, Cotoneaster pannosa,* kept to a few stems, smaller pines and some junipers of height, are well used here. Walk through some of the older sections of Point Loma if windpruning interests you.

If protection is more important than pictures, choose from the acacias, buddleia (could be used more), escallonia, spartium, *Leptospermum scoparium* or the pittosporums. If the natives please you, use *Rhus ovata* or *R. integrifolia.*

For south foundations, these are thrifty:

10 to 15 feet and up: *Callistemon lanceolatus,* lanceolate foliage, reddish when new, bottlebrush flowers in crimson shades. Personal selection advised. *Hakea elliptica,* neat, good for a hot quiet pocket. New foliage holds its gold bronze. *Lagerstroemeria indica,* excellent in hot places—as a small tree for accent. "Watermelon red" includes some wonderful shades, but see before buying. The white is especially nice with some of the new house colors. *Ligustrum japonicum,* excellent green, plus "shearability" to fit any difficult space, or for formal shapes, make this a shrub to keep in mind.

5 to 10 feet: *Eleagnus pungens,* bronze beaded foliage reflects light, brown berries, filagreed with silver, provide late winter material for the imaginative flower arranger. Fall fragrance is notable, even if the flowers are not. *Juniperus excelsa stricta,* exclamation points in the landscape—big ones to 8 feet or more and, in *var. nana,* little ones, a foot or so tall. Grey foliage, quite prickly, but we prefer this to the Irish juniper for slow growth. Fine for tubs. A Greek variety, regretfully hard to find. *J. pfitzeriana,* this L-shaped shrub is unexcelled to fit, or make an inside corner. Green foliage, slightly grayed, or not at all. *Leptospermum scoparium* hybrids take heat reflection fairly well, if kept watered; need a vine for insulation, if heat is pocketed. At least six varieties are now available.

3 to 5 feet: *Cassia artemisoides,* silver green fur, saffron flowers in winter. A small plant for the crevice where white-hot wall almost meets white-hot paving, tender to frost. Delightful if sheared after flowering, leggy if not. Avoid too much water and let alone, except for shearing and a late summer spray in the years of the worms.

2 to 3 feet: *Convolvulus cneorum,* a little beauty, now available. Don't let "morning glory" scare you! This is a non-invasive shrub with leaves like the fabulous silver tree, though smaller. White flowers from wine-rose buds for months and months. The satiny leaves are pleasant to touch. DRAINAGE mandatory, but with it, will endure quantities of water, the foliage then darker green, still silvered, and the plant sprawling a little, though we see no legginess. Takes fog without a whisper.

Juniperus conferta, J. horizontalis and *J. h. plumosa* are all good. The latter and *J. h.* var. Bar Harbor turn pinkish or plum in cold weather, while *J. conferta* does not. If yours is sandy soil and you can let *Cistus purpuracens* alone, it is wonderful. If you must do things about things, choose another plant. Rose-pink, poppy-textured single cups, marked maroon. By the hundreds, in the late spring. There are other varieties of cistus, mostly smaller, with about the same qualifications, all good.

Vines: Use *Antigonon leptopus,* if you like rose pink. Tender tops come back from a tuberous root very quickly. However, if happy, it may be too exuberant. *Bougainvillea,* frankly our favorite in any variety and all colors, including magenta. Dependable for performance, coverage and general *joie d'vivre;* tender, but comes back. Remember, fertilizer plus water equals foliage; a little restraint on your part equals unrestrained flowering on the part of the plant. *Jasminum grandiflorum,* the one that takes the heat. If you like jasmine near the house, this one will stand the south wall. *Lonicera etrusca,* this honeysuckle has clusters of yellow flowers from dark

(Continued on next page)

Good news for corsage makers! One of our favorite horticulturists explains how to grow . . .

Gardenias

ALFRED C. HOTTES

Gar-din'i-ah or gar-de'ni-ah —. Capejasmine. Named for Dr. Alexander Garden of Charleston, South Carolina, who corresponded with Linnaeus. Family Rubiaceae, related to bouvardia and coffee.

The Capejasmine, *Gardenia jasminoides* (*florida*) (*augusta*), comes from China but for many years it was believed to be wild at the Cape of Good Hope, hence the name, Capejasmine. The plants grow 6 feet tall. The flowers are considered the standard of fragrance. They are waxy white, blooming from May to September and occasionally at other times. They are usually double, produced solitary in the axils of the leaves.

The foliage of the various gardenias is a beautiful shining green. Generally there are three leaves at a joint.

There are a number of varieties derived from this species among which are *fortuniana,* which is also called *veitchi.* This is more of a winter bloomer and is desired by florists who have improved the plants to increase the size of the flowers and the profusion of bloom. For this reason, Belmont and Hadley are the two varieties most commonly grown in commercial greenhouses and even in gardens. The variety Mystery is the most popular, however, in the garden, as it bears large flowers that bloom freely throughout the spring and summer.

G. radicans is a dwarf, spreading plant with miniature blossoms 1½ inches across. It is ideal for potting or for low hedges. Its flowers make fine boutonnieres.

G. thunbergia, (see illustration on cover), a native of South Africa, is quite different from the usual gardenias. It is not as hardy but the bushes are often 10 to 18 feet tall. The waxy white flowers have bright yellow stamens, a long tube and 8 to 10 petals. The foliage is glossy and attractive. When growing conditions suit plants of this species, they bloom heavily through the fall and winter. They seem to favor a more neutral soil than the other gardenias. They are slow in growth, prefer sun, and demand ample water.

General Culture of Gardenias

Temperature. Gardenias are known to stand 15 degrees, so they are not as tender as most people believe.

Soil. Usually gardenias like a slightly acid soil with a *p*H value of 6. Most of the soils in California are alkaline, so it is wise to prepare the beds to give proper growing conditions as well as to prevent the alkaline moisture rising by capillary attraction. A good soil mixture consists of equal parts of sand and loam to which some leafmold or peatmoss is added. When preparing the bed, throw in some chunks of charcoal which help to absorb any toxic substances which may develop. For a single plant dig a hole 3 to 4 feet deep and fill the bottom with gravel. Water should not stand around gardenias. Add sand or gravel to heavy soils to keep them porous and well-drained.

Planting. Gardenias are choice plants and deserve the best attention you can give them. Even though the soil is well prepared as advised above, set the plants a little high or raise the level of the bed to assure that no water will accumulate around the crown of the plant.

Sun or Shade. Gardenias, unlike camellias, prefer full sun although they will exist in shade, generally producing fewer flowers. "Sunset" advises that, in hot regions, they should not be planted near a white or light colored wall because of reflected heat and excess light. However, in cooler regions, this might be highly advisable.

Feeding. Feeding should aim to preserve the acidity of the soil. Nurserymen sell special ready-mixed fertilizer which is made something like this: 1 pound of sulphate

(Continued on next page)

SUNSPOTS

(Continued from page 6)

red buds, very dark green foliage. Fragrant, but not with a sledge hammer.

Ground Covers: *Callirhoe involucrata,* worth a search. Buffalo Rose is a misnomer, as this is a mallow. Absolutely flat, with roughly cut green leaves and green stems strung with white-eyed cups of crimson. Though said to open only in the sun, it is a wise little plant that knows the sun is up there somewhere—so it opens. Herbaceous, from small tubers, it is very invasive. *Rosmarinus prostratus*: Definitely woody, takes hot concrete retaining walls, plus reflection from paving, with equanimity. Fresh green look, most commendable on a hot day. Can be used as garden herb in lamb stew.

Give the car a day off now and then and stroll through the residential streets of the city with your eyes open and your mind on gardening. You'll see many additional items in use—you might even enjoy it!

of potash, 2 pounds ammonium phosphate, 10 pounds cottonseed meal. A tablespoon to each foot of plant spread is sufficient. This feeding may be done every six weeks during the spring and summer.

Mulching. The roots of gardenias are produced quite close to the surface. An inch-deep mulch of peatmoss will keep the roots cool, help to supply acidity and prevent weeds.

Watering. Be sure that gardenias are supplied with sufficient moisture at all times. Spray the foliage as well as the ground except when the flowers are in bloom or when the weather is excessively hot and the soil is somewhat dry.

Why leaves become yellow. Yellow leaves are due to improper soil, excess moisture from lack of drainage, or too low temperatures. *G. fortuniana* is more susceptible to unsatisfactory conditions than the Mystery variety.

Why buds drop. Buds drop when the soil is too moist or too dry. Cold drafts cause both leaves and buds to drop.

Disbudding. Larger flowers result if some of the side buds are removed. Flowers for the home should be cut just before the center petals unfold.

Pruning. Pruning is generally unnecessary unless the plant is becoming one-sided in its development.

Insects. The Japanese wax scale can be controlled by spraying with an oil emulsion early in the season or as soon as first discovered. Coleus is also subject to this scale and lovers of gardenias avoid planting them near to each other.

For more detailed culture of this shrub, the reader is referred to a leaflet, "Gardenia Culture", by H. M. Butterfield, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California, which will be sent free on request, and to "Gardenia Culture" by Guy Yerkes, Furman Mulford and Lucia McCulloch, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, leaflet 199.

A reviewer, who loves books enough to impart her enthusiasm and careful evaluation to others, is Ada McLouth.

New Books

ADA MCLOUTH

The Huntington Botanical Gardens 1905 - 1949. Personal recollections of William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus.

The Huntington Library, San Marino, California, $5.00, 1949.

This attractive volume was printed by order of the trustees as a tribute to Mr. Hertrich.

It has many facets of interest: the development of a great cultural institution; bits of the horticultural history of our state; the unassuming chronicle of an indefatigable worker in his chosen field.

Mr. Hertrich was already a landscape gardener when he came West to visit an uncle who lived on a ranch in Orange County. Since the kind of position he wanted did not present itself he was ready, a year later, to return to New England. It seems that even in the early days of this century one had to stand in line to buy a railroad ticket. Mr. Hertrich became hungry and left the station to have lunch. In a conversation with strangers in the restaurant he learned of new street car lines being built and extended throughout the county by Mr. Huntington and he became convinced that Los Angeles was a future metropolis and a place of golden opportunity.

He decided to remain there and work for Mr. Huntington who had recently bought a large property near Pasadena. In December, of 1904, he was engaged as a landscape gardener of San Marino Ranch and moved into the rundown Shorb mansion on the property.

While the Huntingtons were deliberating on the site for the home, Mr. Hertrich started drainage systems and street plantings. He soon saw the need of a nursery in which to grow material for mass plantings. Some of the trees grown from seed were redwood, cedars, palms and pepper trees. Certain street trees still standing were grown in this way and within the grounds are redwoods planted from seed in 1905. However, many beautiful plantings had to be destroyed as streets were widened. That was the fate of hundreds of climbing roses that covered fences along San Marino Avenue and Huntington Drive.

The practical problems of developing such an estate are covered in considerable detail. The matter of water rights was in litigation for a number of years. The elimination of gophers and other rodents in the early years was the full-time job of a young Mexican worker. Six hundred and fifty small live oak trees were transplanted because Mr. Huntington had a particular liking for the species.

The first complete unit of the gardens was the system of lily ponds which later necessitated an elaborate heating system, successfully devised by Mr. Hertrich, to heat one pool in order to keep tropical lilies, particularly Victoria regina, in bloom until the family made their winter visit in mid-January.

Because of Mr. Huntington's in-

terest in the trees, Mr. Hertrich set about collecting them from many parts of the world and had finally accumulated 450 specimens, representing 148 species and varieties. Freezing spells in 1913, 1922 and 1937 killed the tropical ones.

The first avocado orchard in Southern California was started from seeds Mr. Huntington brought from the Jonathan Club where he lived. He made many trips back and forth between Los Angeles and the ranch via his own Pacific Electric line to watch developments, taking an interest in every detail.

There is an account of a trip Mr. Hertrich and Mr. Huntington made to San Diego, sharing their sandwiches on the train. They came to visit the Sessions Nursery and purchase certain items.

The famous cactus garden was a project that at first did not appeal to Mr. Huntington. His experience as a railroad builder in the West had not endeared the genus to him. Mr. Hertrich persuaded him to devote a certain slope, a problem area, to this purpose, and it is now known as the largest cactus garden in existence.

The exciting history of the planning and building of the home is briefly sketched. More than five years passed between the excavating in 1908 and occupancy by the family in January, 1914. It was a lush period in building and spending and one gets fascinating glimpses of steps taken to gratify extravagant whims such as wood paneling from London, with men crossing the sea to install it.

Mr. Hertrich had a part in all this. Hired as a landscape gardener, he soon found himself superintendent of all ranch operations; the excavating job; and eventually he found himself in charge of the wine cellar. He gives statistics of flowers cut and arranged for the house one season. Fruits and vegetables were grown for the table in greenhouses at a cost of from one to two dollars per pound.

The story of the Japanese tea garden is one of the most interesting episodes. A commercial garden was purchased in its entirety and moved to a canyon site on the ranch. Four crews worked to accomplish this feat in a few months. Even a Japanese family was hired to care for it and live in the Japanese house that was part of the design.

A pleasing element in the chronicle is the mutual esteem and admiration that existed between the two main characters. Mr. Hertrich gives many examples of the democratic ways of his employer and quotes a letter from him in Europe praising the ranch plantings as more beautiful than any he had seen abroad. It was his wish that effects should be informal. The more formal bits were to please Mrs. Huntington.

The garden now includes 50,000 plants of 7000 species and varieties. Mr. Hertrich, not inclined to rest in his retirement, is now working on a catalogue of the plants.

The book is illustrated with photographs showing various stages of work on buildings and grounds, even bringing the pictorial history down to the great freeze of January 11, 1949, with snow covering the lawns and weighing down the trees.

Flower Garden For The Amateur, *by Alfred Carl Hottes. Midland Publishers, Forest Park, Ill.*, $2.95, 1949.

Mr. Hottes has added to his long list of volumes on gardening, this one specifically for the beginner. With all his love of flowers and his appreciation of their perfection, he has a kindly, tolerant attitude toward the sadly imperfect human in his stumbling progress as a gardener.

He is too well known to need introduction or recommendation. It goes without saying that his book, enhanced with his own graphic drawings, is perfectly organized and indexed so that it is equally satisfactory as a reference work for the gardener, beginner or not; or as a book to pick up for refreshment and inspiration when that "delicious tiredness" gets you down.

The Gardener's Travel Book,

Edited by Edward Irving Farrington for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. New edition, revised and enlarged. *New York, Oxford University Press*, $4.00, 1949.

Even the ardent gardener who can seldom be pried loose from the homeplace may feel an urge to travel after glancing at this book. In it are listed by state all the important parks and private gardens that are open to the public, with dates of special events and names of sponsoring organizations.

Massachusetts has the largest number of pages, with California next. Photographs are grouped together throughout the book, but not, as one might wish, by area.

Wonderful trips could be planned with the help of this book, or it could ride in the glove compartment, a companion to Duncan Hines, for occasional use wherever one happened to be, or the confirmed stay-at-home may brood and dream over it. At any rate it is not a book to lend. No one would want to part with it.

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In the glow of summer, Mrs. Lippitt brings to a close her leaves of inspirational insight into the four seasons. We hope to persuade her to carry on another theme in the same vein.

Leaves from the Observer's Notebook

MARION ALMY LIPPITT

"We looked together at the flaming waves of heliotrope that were fringing the mountain . . . .

"I like to be here when the sun comes up," said young Ben; "It makes me feel how great God is, and then I ain't scared of nothing."

Peace in the Heart—RUTLEDGE.

THE DAWN

The dawn smells new—
It smells of opening buds,
Of young green growth
Tender and succulent,
Borne on breezes
Delicate as the spray
Of high, thin waterfalls,
Borne to greet,
For the first time,
The sun's primal rays,
Whose breath of warmth
Touches lightly,
With knighting accolade,
These signs of immortality.

SUMMER IS ICUMEN IN

The valley is taking on the haze of summer. Its hillsides are brown again, and the few clumps of trees grouped about the valley's projects seem austerely black. The bed of the valley is still green in the irrigated places. I have the feeling of playing with a toy rural scene. It all looks delightfully tidy.

Order is a lovely thing
On disarray it lays its wing.

SUMMER FRUIT

My breakfast tray held a silver bowl of beautiful small plums, the color of deep red wine. I welcomed them with warm emotion. They were the fruit of the trees whose blossoms had given me such joy this spring. They seemed as glad to see me as I was to see them. They spoke in rich tones of color and fragrance. Their taste was something special — morsels of memories! Our meeting had the complete accord of old and beloved friends.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS

The signs of summer increase. Cloudless sky is misty blue. The air is heavy with fulfilllment. The pine tree has its new green pine cones. Yellow apricots and red plums sprinkle the branches of the fruit trees, and heavily weigh them down to kiss the earth. The California holly across the road is in full bloom, looking feathery white. It towers above my brown-shingled bungalow.

What a different feeling there is between the ebullience of spring and the content of summer! Summer's abundance enfolds the world. It should permeate the hearts of men.

Spring creates, summer enjoys, autumn triumphant and serene, is a time for memories, while strong winter is a period of preparation. The seasons are not to be appreciated comparatively, but separately. Each is active, vital, and thrilling.

TREE TOPS

Summer is fast tumbling into autumn. The *Eucalyptus citriodora* are shedding their bark. They become leopard-spotted, and turn from gray to pink before splitting off in letter-sized sheets to litter the ground. They are the despair of my tidy New Englander.

"Messy!" he says, "the leaves and bark have to be raked, and are not good even for mulch. They are too tough and too acid. I'd like to cut the trees all down."

I shivered. "Would you cut away part of my Heaven?" I asked.

"No,' he sighed resignedly, "I suppose I will continue to rake and grumble."

Day by day I greet the eucalyptus trees. Gratefully I rejoice in the green treetop privacy of my heaven, in the tree's new bark, and my patient raking New Englander.

"ALL THE AIR A SOLEMN STILLNESS HOLDS"

When I went out on the porch this morning, I felt as if I had rudely pushed my way in upon something private. Not someone's privacy, but a vast, universal privacy. The world seemed at prayer. Far away a church bell pealed. Sabbath stillness!

Then lifting high each shining sword
The grass stood up and praised the Lord.

—JOSEPHINE JOHNSON.

MY NEIGHBOR'S REPLY

After my neighbors had read of the wood smoke curling out of their chimney, I received the following delightful note:

"It occurs to me that your point of observation so high above our earthbound activity has one great advantage. From there you catch the movement of our valley and mountains, but you are spared a closer view that reveals the weed-stained fingers, wind-tossed hair, and muddy shoes of the toiling gardeners. Perhaps, however, your mind's eye does see that gardening brings peace and joy quite out of keeping with the results attained."

Those who have enjoyed the past iris season will benefit by helpful suggestions for more perfect blooms next year, set down for us by the County Director of the C. I. S.

Iris in the Garden

ALICE J. WHITE

Though the iris season has come and gone, it is not to be forgotten. Some varieties were so breath-takingly beautiful that you are already longing for the sight of them again. To insure their loveliness they should be kept in healthy growing condition at all times.

One-year clumps may be left alone for another season, to bloom again in the same spot. Overgrown and crowded clumps should be taken up and divided, single divisions being used to replace the old clumps.

There are two recommended times to do this dividing and re-setting: one is immediately after blooming, the other extends from late September, through October, and even into November. The chief reason for not disturbing iris clumps in the period between these recommended times is that during the summer the buds for next season's bloom are being formed and the shock of being dug, divided and reset might upset the cycle of growth, so that few or inferior blooms would result.

If division is made in the earlier period, the rhizomes or roots will not be as large as those divided in the later period, but the longer growing time will give better established plants by the next blooming season. This means, however, more attentive summer care, so, for some gardeners, the late period is preferable. In the early period, to prevent mutilation, use a knife for cutting the new divisions from the old rhizomes. In the late period, the new rhizomes have grown and developed slender necks attached to the old rhizomes, so that they are readily broken from it without damage.

Usually the old rhizomes should be discarded as no more asexual reproduction can be expected of them. However, an expensive variety should be replanted if any little extra side fans, which will eventually produce new rhizomes, are detected.

Single rhizomes, not two or more attached to an old root, should be used in replanting. For quicker clump effect, three divisions can be used in a triangular grouping, spaced at least a foot apart. Clumps should be 18 inches to 2 feet apart and well away from other plants in the perennial border. Don't ever plant "like ducks on the water", but place the top of the rhizome at, or just below, the soil level. The lighter the soil, the deeper the planting, but never have more than 2 inches of soil above the rhizome.

In well-conditioned garden soil, no special preparation is necessary. When the iris is replacing some other plant that has sapped the soil, or going back into the location of an old clump, well-rotted barnyard manure or other humus, wood ashes, and some bonemeal should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in advance of planting. Dig a sizeable hole for the iris root. Work a handful of vigoro into the bottom of the hole. One side of the hole should fan out to accommodate the fibrous roots, if any, attached to the rhizome. The other side should be shelf-like for the rhizome base to rest upon. Place the rhizome, fill in, water well, and scatter some dry soil over it when the water has drained away.

Like most other plants, iris respond to the *best* cultural methods— a well-conditioned soil and an abundance of food and water. The theory that iris are harmed by fertilizer and summer watering is now outmoded. Many types of fertilizers may be used. A general recommendation is organic in the fall and commercial in the spring. Bonemeal is useful for its long-continued effect, but it is slow-acting and should be supplemented by barnyard, rabbit or chicken manures, by superphosphate or any good all-purpose commercial. Be sure there is plenty of humus.

I found the following procedure very successful in producing good growth and an abundance of fine bloom. A quantity of old straw

(Continued on next page)

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from grain threshing was spread between the iris rows. Fresh chicken manure was placed over this, weekly. Overhead sprinkling was used, except during the blooming season. As the summer and fall passed, the straw and manure gradually disintegrated into a very fine mulch and into most productive top-soil. Any harmful effects that might have resulted from the use of too-fresh manure were averted by its being a-top the straw.

Because iris have a shallow root sytem, refrain from cultivating them. Weeds are best controlled by hand-pulling and mulching.

But what of new varieties? If you have a fat pocket-book, your appetite would have been whetted at the Hollywood Iris Show in April by Aunt Amoret, a fine new plicata type, very ruffled; Golden Ruffles, a huge and stunning yellow; Char-Maize, an even more expensive yellow; Pink Matron, just being introduced this year; or by some of the astonishing and entrancing hybrids shown by Tom Craig, who is transferring some of his iris-breeding work to northern San Diego County.

There are new and pleasing iris to fit a slim pocketbook also. Oyez is a hybrid gem from the famed iris hybridizer, Clarence White, of Rolando. What a treasure it is, growing low in the border where its full beauty may be observed to one's heart's delight! Mulberry Rose is worth anybody's dollar—it's a stand-out. Many others, such as Lady Mohr, Sheriffa, Spun Gold, Snow Flurry, and Sable are now within easy reach.

Here are some varieties for a beginner to try: Always, Aubanel (pink), Good Sir (bronze brown), Miss California (showy pink), Ruth Pollock (bright rose stitching on clear yellow ground), Shining Waters, Tiffany and Treasure Island.

These are a few samples among thousands that wait to give new thrills to those who would know and grow bearded iris in their gardens.

Because her garden demonstrates how beautifully roses respond to scientific and expert care, Mrs. Kenneally, past president of the San Diego Rose Society, is especially qualified to tell us how San Diego climate effects:

The All-America Rose Selections

Jean U. Kenneally

In 1939, commercial rose growers under the sponsorship of the American Rose Society, inaugurated the All America Rose competition, to raise the standard of rose growing in general and to help the public select the best new varieties each year. All varieties entered in the trials go through a two-year testing period in nineteen test gardens and six demonstration gardens, located in different parts of the country, with varied soil and climatic conditions. They are scored on fifteen characteristics. The roses receiving the highest scores are then submitted to the National Rose jury which selects the final winners.

Each year since 1940 has had one or more winners, however, because no new rose has scored high enough, there will be no 1951 AARS winner. Instead, the jury of rose experts has re-evaluated all of the roses awarded the All America Selection from 1940 to 1950 and selected the ten best roses of all time to receive special recognition during 1951. The four 1949 winners are not included in this list because there has not been enough time to discover how these perform under amateur gardening conditions.

The list of ten all-time winners includes: Peace, Charlotte Armstrong, Lowell Thomas, Taffeta, Nocturne, Rubaiyat, Forty-Niner, Katherine T. Marshall, Mirandy and San Fernando. It is interesting to see how these roses perform locally and to note how many are California natives, hybridized in our own state.

Peace: First introduced in France as Mme. Meilland, yellow with pink shading. This rose rates superlatives wherever it is grown. Occasionally one may get a poor plant with resulting disappointment, but in general Peace is all one hopes for in a rose, and a source of endless delight. A must for any garden!

Charlotte Armstrong: Developed by Dr. W. E. Lammerts for Armstrong Nurseries at Ontario, California, cerise red. Another rose in a class by itself for consistently good performance. Sometimes the color is a little light in very hot weather, but it is beautiful in any variation. The plant blooms ten months in San Diego.

Lowell Thomas: From Mallerin in France. A very lovely yellow, admired by all who grow it, however it is not an overly generous bloomer. In my opinion Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont is a better yellow in San Diego, but Lowell Thomas does have better form.

Taffeta: Developed by Dr. Lammerts for Armstrong. One of the best of the many multi-colors, distinguished by a crispness and airiness of petal that is most unusual. Most growers would agree that Taffeta deserves a place on this list.

Nocturne: Developed by Herbert Swim for Armstrong, deep red. A very great disappointment in most parts of San Diego because of its

tendency to ball and its susceptibility to mildew. One can understand the enthusiasm of people who are able to grow it to perfection, but in general it is not a happy choice in this area. Etoile de Hollande is still the best red here.

Rubaiyat: S. McGredy and Son, Ireland, red. In view of its performance here one wonders how this rose ever made any "best" list at all. Once in a long while it has a lovely, fragrant bloom; the rest of the year it just sulks and rusts and mildews.

Forty-Niner: Developed by Herbert Swim at Armstrong Nurseries. A distinct bi-color, red with reverse yellow, fittingly named in honor of California's centennial year. It makes a handsome bush, blooms prolifically but is sometimes light colored. If you like bi-colors you'll like Forty-Niner.

Katherine T. Marshall: Introduced by Jackson and Perkins in New Jersey, pink, shaded yellow at base of petal. A rose chiefly notable for its perfect form, always bearing its blooms proudly on slender erect stems and lasting well when cut. It does not bloom as often as several other similar roses however, so if constant bloom is your aim you would probably be better pleased with Mary Margaret McBride, which is somewhat similar and a more consistent bloomer.

Mirandy: Dr. Lammerts, Armstrong Nurseries, maroon red. Discussions about Mirandy are apt to grow a little heated among rose fanciers; those who are for her are deaf to all criticism and those 'agin' her have never a kind word for her! Objective and non-partisan observers though, agree the rose has unusually strong, true rose fragrance and beautiful color when at its best, but it is not a rose for a cool coastal climate. If you live inland you'll enjoy Mirandy, but in other areas you may actively dislike it.

San Fernando: Developed by Theo. J. Morris and introduced by Germains, one of their series of roses named for our California missions. This promises to become a well loved red rose; it is getting well established in San Diego and appears to be on its way to genuinely deserved popularity. It is not as subject to mildew as many red roses and makes a beautiful bush with blooms from top to bottom.

We can all be grateful for the AARS selections; they are undoubtedly helpful, especially to the inexperienced grower. In the final analysis however, every rose grower must select his own All-America favorites. If any rose's virtues outweigh its faults for you, then that rose should be in your garden. Any rose can be a winner when its owner loves it enough!

Meet Hugh Evans

Because Hugh Evans has vision, patience and genius, an invaluable chapter in horticultural history is being written.

Young Hugh Evans grew up in England, where he wandered over country estates, in Kew Gardens and through his lawyer father's greenhouses. In 1892, at the age of 18, Hugh left his native haunts to settle in San Diego County, where he naturally turned to citrus growing.

Later he so devoted his skill to importations that his three-acre estate in Santa Monica became a veritable Ellis Island for his plant importations from all parts of the world, plants that would thrive only in California. Many of these introductions so form the warp and woof of our garden tapestries that we take them for granted, and fail to realize that modest Hugh Evans and his sons have, through a quarter of a century of painstaking genius, placed the Evans Hallmark upon them.

Lists of names are full of zest when one finds therein mention of a favorite. So listen to just a sampling of the breathtaking Evans' introductions, some old, some recent. Numerous dwarf eucalypti, several chorisias, bauhinias, vitises, and erythrinas, Bouganvilleas, Victoria, Barbara Karst and Panama Queen, *Chamaelaucium ciliatum,*



Clerodendron myricoides, Convolvulus cneorum, Senecio confusus, Calliandra inaequilatera, Dais cotinifolia, Brunfelsia nitida, Aeschynanthus grandiflorus, Talauma hodgsoni.

Mr. Evans urges, 'Don't turn a cold shoulder to a plant simply because it is rare. The pepper tree, the olive and eucalyptus were also rare in these parts once upon a time."

So Hugh Evans walks with us in our gardens and they are the better for it.——A. M. G.

Old and new—and sometimes blue! Accent the garden with

Fuchsia Highlights

Alice M. Clark

Hybridizers have brought out many new fuchsias which, in some respects may not excel the "good old varieties' but, in many cases, have more exciting color combinations, more resistance to heat and more vigor in flower texture, blooming and growth habits.

To obtain the highlights of the old and new fuchsias, we asked for approved lists from the following nurseries: Andersen's, Aztec, Jacoby's of La Mesa, Montalvo and Rosecroft. Evans and Reeves of Santa Monica sent the names of the best-liked fuchsias in their area. For reference we recommend: A to Z on Fuchsias by the California Fuchsia Society, "Notes on the History of Fuchsia Breeding" by Victor Reiter, Jr., in the Journal of the California Horticultural Society for January, 1945, and April, 1950, and the new Montalvo Fuchsia Catalog which gives dates, hybridizers and some color plates.

Beginning with the bright red sequence, Mantilla ranked high, for a 1948 introduction. *F. triphylla* parentage accounts for the long calix, heat tolerance and extended blooming period. The slender 3½ inch tube of dazzling red opens into pointed sepals over a spreading corolla of richer hue—a beautiful basket of bronzy-green foliage. Chang is a stiff grower, of interesting lacquer-red blooms whose reflexed sepals are whitish-green. Checkerboard is a newer, strong upright with slender rosy tubes and graceful recurved white sepals, contrasting with the dark red corolla.

Anna, a spectacular basket that requires a lot of space, was at the head of every list. A huge grower, with leaves 3 by 5 inches, on long drooping red branches, she needs stern pinching. The true red on the calyx is splashed onto the outer petals of the full, incurved crimson corolla. Stem, blossom and pistil are each more than 3 inches long. Utopia, a single, with serrated petals and a pronounced bulge at the top of the tube, is notable for the long stems on the bright red flowers — an excellent basket. Victory, a semi-double trailer, with a dark red corolla which has crimpy edges, blooms the year around. Red Spider has clusters of long rosy buds that curl into spidery sepals later. It is a natural basket that rates well. Crescendo, a low upright with rich green leaves, suitable for banks or basket, has creamy-rose buds, like Japanese lanterns, that hide double red corollas with coral peplums. Rubeo, a very strong tall upright in good favor, has double flowers with a similar corolla, but coral sepals. Cardinal is a vigorous single.

Fuchsias with red sepals and corollas in purple tones form a large class. Here is a quartet of dark beauties. Uncle Jules, a handsome basket, has the deepest and longest-lasting blue color on its large full corolla; San Mateo, 4 inches across, is the largest and darkest purple trailer. The calyx and folded, wide-flung outer petals, some half-fused to the under part of the sepals, are a pinky-rose, which color is also veined and shaded over the deep-violet skirts and short pistil. Well-branched, with medium leaves on red stems, it was highly praised by all. The Dowager, new last year, is a free-flowering basket with dark blue petals that turn magenta when puffed into full bloom. Titanic is of similar color but has larger pink splashes on the corolla and sepals that form a square. It is a popular vigorous upright that likes warmth. A local hybrid of good size, with round red buds, blue margins and pink touches on its dark magenta corolla, bears the name of Mary A. Greer. Introduced by Rosecroft.

Mission Bell, like Lord Byron in size and color, is a bushy fuchsia whose single purple bell-shaped corollas are easy to recognize. Recommended. The same colors are repeated in the doubles, Dollar Princess and G. Monk, good fillers among the larger plants. *F. lycioides,* with its small red flowers, is a veritable tree, even in full sun.

In the blue tones, we find rosy sepals and light-blue to magenta corollas. Upright, free-flowering Treasure, with rose and lilac blooms was considered very choice. Winston Churchill, a fine tall bloomer, with medium pointed leaves cannot stand much cold. Miss Prim is a beautiful flaring semi-double medium bush. Dr. Jules Welch, a high bush that can take heat, has a violet-blue corolla marblized with pink. Wonder Blue, with scalloped edges, is difficult here. Tall Mme. Carolyn, medium Gypsy Queen and the low bushes, Virginia Bruce and Ecstasy, all have large double deep-orchid corollas. The two latter have rose blotches on the corolla and can be made to trail. Gypsy Queen has notched petals.

Among the much-sought scandents of the blue color line are Blue Pendant, with loose tubular petals of powder-blue against a bright rose calix, and San Pablo. The latter, a sport of San Mateo, is a dark lavender, splashed and veined with rose.

Fuchsias like the old Lilac Queen, with lavender to pale pink corollas,

more or less veined, are: Pink Perfection, R. A. F., Lindisima, and Gardena, baskets; Electra, Tartan, Rose Phenomenal and New Fascination, tall growers; Mme. Carnot, a small bush or trailer. Mrs. Jacoby says Fascination is always in flower. Mr. Evans approves the 1949 Barrington, a brighter form of the former, with more substance and heat resistance.

Red and white fuchsias are legion. The full old English Molesworth, Pasteur, long-sepaled Dulcinea, and 1950 Swingtime — as bright and clear as a new penny — are selections of the hanging type. Among tall bushes, the round-formed 1948 Yuletide, is a clearer white than Catalina, a flaring type with crimped edges. Both are very popular.

White corollas and pink sepals always bring to mind the ever-lovely double, Patty Evans, created by Jack Evans, and Whitemost, a semi-double, both uprights or hangers used to create the new white lines. The large and early Susan Pasquire, Pink Balloon, Pink Pearl, the clear white double Collingwood, pink Maiden's Blush and Suey Ho are newer pale-flowered bush-types. The 1950 La Bianca, is a dainty single all-white, except for a short pink tube. Glendale, a big grower with small pink and rose singles, is fine in the sun.

The 1949 triumph is Flying Cloud, patented by Victor Reiter, Jr., its originator. We should show our appreciation for such beautiful plants by respecting the patents. At Rosecroft this fuchsia is winging its way to the top of the lathhouse and swinging in large baskets. White tubes and flying sepals bear waxy puffs and stamen all faintly pink-tinted. It is a strong plant that any one can raise. Joan of Arc, a smaller, fluffy pure-white self, is also held in high esteem. Both will trail. Ava Maria is not quite as full or white as Joan of Arc, but it is a better upright grower that keeps its leaves.

Tall Seventeen is a self-color with long thick recurved sepals over a cupped corolla of a delicious baby-pink. It ranks very high. Pink Perfection is a low double upright in two tones of pink as is Pink Quartet, with its pretty corolla of four rolled petals. Jack Shahan is a large all-rose single, for trailer or trellis.

In his latest article Mr. Reiter predicts, "Clearly, the fuchsia world is on the 'threshold' of a color revolution where soft clean colors, mixed with white, should become abundant. It has taken one hundred years to get to this point, but now the breaks are coming fast."

Most of the mixed whites that we already have are small bushes that lend themselves to baskets. We have enjoyed the pink ivory calices and purplish corollas of Elsa and Nonpareil for years. The long slim sepals of the singles, Galli-Curci, Claret Cup, Flamenco, and Cascade have graced many hanging haskets within the decade. Of the double pale-tubed fuchsias, Rosemarye, with its irregular bluish corolla; the pale lavender basket-type Flirtation, with serrated edges and the highly-regarded Lucky Strike, with its splashy, eye-catching corolla of white, pink and blue, are old enough to be familiar. The newer pastel doubles, Irish Rose (Crinoline is a larger 1950 edition), Mei Ling and Susan are outshone by Sea Foam, whose amazing white corolla, flecked with purple and pink, put it on the third list, despite the fact that it is hard to raise. Valentine has beautiful, very long, very wide, pink buds but the foliage always looks sick.

Last year brought us Baby Doll, a small upright, and Colombine, a "threshold type" whose purple corolla slowly turns to a glowing magenta, sharply contrasted with its white sepals. Two 1950 Arcadia hybrids, inured to heat and some frost, are the bushy Guinevere, a large single with long blue-orchid corollas and white calyx and Amapola, an extra-large, semi-double basket of orchid and rose color.

Sharon, a semi-trailer, has a touch of coral in her double rose petals, splashed with geranium lake, which may account for her prestige. Hybridizing problems have held up the production of double orange-toned fuchsias, which do so well here, but we can still enjoy singles, from the old Aurora Superba to the newer Mazda.

It is hoped that these color notes and comparisons will make you seek the wonderful displays of fuchsias so that you may add some worthwhile favorites to your garden.

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An authority tells us When and How in:

Your Garden

ROBERT H. CALVIN

JUNE: With summer temperatures on the way up, mulching should be the order of the day. If this was done earlier, check again to see if more is needed. A mulch conserves moisture, adds to the humus content, and keeps the soil in good tilth, a condition that makes gardening a pleasure. Half-finished compost makes the best mulch. Manure will do, if you have composted it yourself until it is well-rotted, it cannot be bought that way. Peatmoss and leafmold also make excellent mulches. . . . Water early in the morning. Soak, don't sprinkle by hand. This saves water and gives longer periods between waterings. Because of our small rainfall, trees will need at least two deep soakings this summer. . . . Lawns mowed at least 1½ inches high are less apt to dry out where the soil is shallow and are less subject to crabgrass. Let the clippings go back into your lawn. . . Feed azaleas, fuchsias, camellias, begonias and gardenias, cottonseed meal or acid plant food once a month. Give roses and chrysanthemums plenty of plant food. . . . Use fresh snail and slug bait regularly, especially around newly-set-out plants. An all-purpose spray or dust will control insect pests and fungous diseases. . . .A mattock is the best tool for working the soil. . . . Some bulbs may be planted this month. Sprekelia (Orchid Amaryllis) is most worthwhile. . . Pinch back chrysanthemums for bushy growth.

JULY: Watering is the main chore this month. Irrigate, don't sprinkle. Build basins around trees and shrubs and fill with water. Most cases of gummosis (exuding gum) in fruit trees are caused by water standing around the bases of the trunks. To prevent this, make a guard basin about 18 inches out from each trunk. Water long enough to penetrate as deep as the roots of the plant. An iron rod thrust into the soil will determine this. Three feet is about right for most shrubs and trees. Camellias and azaleas need sprinkling between deep waterings to maintain humidity and to keep the mulch moist. If they are allowed to dry out, the setting of buds for next year's bloom will be effected. . . . Now is the time to sow seed for spring perennials. Seeds of fall-blooming annuals started this month will be ready to transplant in late August. . . To eradicate sod web-worm, fertilize lawns with castorbean meal. Avoid breathing the dust during application. Use a summer oil spray for scale on citrus and ornamental trees and shrubs and one of the new controls, such as Isotox, for thrip. Cover every part of the plant, otherwise you waste both time and material. Do not permit any of these toxic sprays to blow back on your hands and face. A good sprayer or duster is an economy rather than a luxury. Chlordane is very effective as an ant control. . . . Last call for cutting back chrysanthemums.

AUGUST: Watering is still important. There are some ornamental flowering shrubs that make abnormal growth when over-watered. Check the requirements of each plant. Do not set lawn sprinklers so that they water shrubbery that does not need it. . . Except for those that are late bloomers, camellias should not be fertilized after the middle of this month. . . Cut back and divide most perennials after they bloom. . . Make cuttings of pelargoniums and geraniums now. . . Sow seed of spring annuals. This is the last month to plant seed of next year's perennials. Sweetpeas do better if planted about October first. Inoculated seed improves the germination. An eastern exposure is best for sweetpeas. . . A few bulbs that may be planted this month are: colchicum (Autumn crocus), freesias, snowflakes and the very handsome vallota (Scarboro Lily). . . . Time to plant winter vegetables. Take a chance on the weather and try bush beans, squash and tomatoes for a late crop. . . Prune out the old wood on berry vines (logan, young, boysen and black). Next year's berries come on this year's new growth. . . Be a conservationist and compost all soft materials, so you can return them to your soil. The dividends you reap will astound you.

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